GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1641
ANSWERED ON:14.03.2005
INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY AND PROFIT
Jatiya Dr. Satyanarayan

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government for increasing agriculture productivity and profits of the farmers and the measures available in this regard;

(b) the position of agro-productivity and profits, State-wise;

(c) the details of incentives available and the programmes proposed to be implemented in agriculturally-difficult areas; and

(d) the details of programmes formulated for disemmination of advanced technologies, biotechnology, information and communication technology, Geographical information system and those relating to water and energy management among the farmers?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA)

(a): The National Agricultural Policy (NAP) adopted in 2000 envisages sustainable use of available land, water and biodiversity resources by pursuing regionally differentiated strategies according to the agronomic and agro-climatic conditions prevalent in different States. NAP aims at optimising production by enhancing productivity of the agricultural sector for achieving both reduction in the cost of production and increase in income / profit of the farmers. Various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes providing for, inter-alia, input subsidies are under implementation for improving the production and productivity of various agricultural commodities. NAP also lays emphasis on remunerative prices for farmers through announcement of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities. The Government announces MSPs on the basis of the recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) for major agricultural commodities, comprising cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and other commercial crops namely, cotton, jute and sugarcane.

(b): A statement showing the yield of principal crops in major States of India along with the return accrued to the farmers are given in Annexure −I.

(c): Various programmes in the field of soil and water conservation, moisture management and special subsidy measures like transport subsidy are under implementation in agriculturally-difficult areas like north-eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and other Tribal areas with the objective of increasing and sustaining agricultural production. A statement showing the ongoing schemes/ projects/ programmes/activities undertaken in such areas are given at Annexure-II.

(d): A host of extension related programmes are under implementation for dissemination of advance technologies by way of front line demonstration on farmers` fields, holding Kissan Melas through the Krishi Vigyan Kendras, etc. The opening of National Kissan Channel in January 2004 has added new dimension to the extension network to cater to the needs of the farmers in addition to the existing infrastructure available under the mass media support to agriculture extension. The Union Budget for 2005-06 has underlined the role of agricultural research in agricultural development through diversification. Based on the recommendation made by a Task Force for the creation of a National Fund for Strategic Agricultural Research, the Budget has proposed an initial provision of Rs.50 crore for operationalizing the fund.

Recent initiative by the Government of Karnataka merits mention in this context. The Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka, in collaboration with the Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre (RRSSC), has launched an Agro-climatic Planning and Information Bank (APIB) in selected districts. The APIB Project provides a single window access to users on agriculture and allied sectors with emphasis on information and decision support needs of farmers. AIPB is a web-enabled application, available on http://horticulture.kar.nic.in/apib.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok-Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1641 to be answered on 14th March, 2005.
Statement showing yield, gross return and net return of principal crops in the major States of India.

CROP	STATES	GROSS RETURNS (Rs./Hectare)	NET RETURNS (Rs./Hectare)	YIELD (Quintal/Hectare)

Wheat	Uttar Pradesh	11201.68	3549.00	27.94
	Punjab	18803.72	8240.95	41.90
Paddy	West Bengal	6037.45	-4177.74	37.62
	Punjab	21135.61	10239.12	55.41
Jowar	Maharastra	1856.05	-2838.93	7.27
	Karnataka	833.21	-1933.10	4.41
Bajra	Maharastra	-580.41	-3873.38	7.15
	Gujarat	5527.89	1502.31	13.71
Maize	Madhya Pradesh	1734.75	-1794.39	20.57
	Andhra Pradesh	5125.24	-305.91	34.03
Gram	Madhya Pradesh	10005.83	4028.74	9.31
	Uttar Pradesh	12226.03	5802.66	10.34
Arhar	Maharastra	9446.08	4032.95	6.63
	Uttar Pradesh	12145.04	4295.74	11.00
Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh	5605.75	782.58	11.30
	Maharastra	6201.40	1951.97	13.96
Ground nut	Gujarat	15665.21	8868.76	22.53
	Tamil Nadu	1870.35	-6812.94	17.62
Jute	West Bengal	9489.56	-79.54	24.27
	Assam	8813.05	1083.57	18.70
Sugarcane	Uttar Pradseh	28764.85	12292.45	555.44
	Maharastra	19285.87	1441.53	512.97
Cotton	Maharastra	2089.47	-3102.64	1.65
	Gujarat	3710.00	-2351.22	4.50

Note:- (1) Gross return is the total revenue received over and above the paid out costs (actual expenses in cash and kind) incurred by the farmers.

(2) Net return is the total revenue received over and above the paid out costs (actual expenses in cash and kind) incurred by the farmers and the imputed value of wages of family labour rent for owned land and interest on fixed capital.

(3) Returns are calculated on the basis of cost study data pertaining to 2001-02.

(4) Yield figures are provisional and pertain to year 2003-04

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1641 to be answered on 14th March, 2005.

Statement showing schemes / projects/ programmes / activities undertaken in hilly areas and North-eastern States for agricultural development.

Sl.No.	Scheme/Project/Programme/Activities	Objectives
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme `On Farm Water Management to increase Crop Production in Eastern States`	The Scheme is in operation in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram to increase crop productivity by exploiting abundant ground water and surface water resources. Assistance for installation of Shallow Tubewell with Pump sets, for electric/ diesel pump sets, Community Lift Irrigation points are provided for exploiting the available ground water as well as surface water.
2.	Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North-eastern states, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal.	The mission approach for horticulture under the Scheme aims at overall growth and development of horticultural sector by affecting the areas like production, post harvest management, marketing and processing etc. so as to tap the horticultural potential in these areas.
3.	Integrated Programme for Development of Horticulture in Tribal /Hilly areas	This Central Sector Scheme has created necessary awareness among Tribal and backward people in hilly areas about the importance of horticulture for increasing their income from small holdings and creating additional employment opportunities. Under the Scheme infrastructural facilities has also been created for development of growth Centers in the districts.
4.	Scheme of Transport Subsidy on movement on Seeds to the North-eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Hill Areas of West Bengal.	Due to the peculiar topographical situation and climatic conditions not conducive for the production of seeds in the North- eastern States including Sikkim and states like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Hill Areas of West Bengal, they are provided with transport subsidy on movement of seeds being imported from other States and areas with a view to provide seeds at reasonable prices to the farmers of hilly areas. In North-eastern States, 100 per cent reimbursement of transportation cost is allowed for the movement of seeds produced outside the North-eastern States and the actual cost, restricted to maximum of Rs.60/- per quintal for the movement of seed within the State Capital/ district headquarters to sale outlets/ sale counters.

5. Strengthening of Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Biswanath Chariali, Assam. Training is imparted to the farmers and other beneficiary groups in the selection, operation, maintenance, energy conservation and management of farm machinery.

6. National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas The project operated in rainfed areas aims at enhancement of agricultural productivity and production in a sustainable manner with a view to reduce regional disparity between irrigated and rainfed areas. The other objective include to create sustained employment opportunities for the rural community including the landless. This Scheme has been subsumed under macro management in Agriculture scheme.

7. Eco-restoration project of degraded land in the catchments of Jhelum, Chenab and Shivalik of J&k State. Launched in 2002, the project aims at enhancing productivity of land which is subject to degradation owing to run-off in the catchments areas.

8. Programme of Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas In the ecological fragile regions in the North-eastern States, the Scheme is vital in the conservation of soil and improvement of cultivation process in shifting cultivation areas with a view to ensure sustainable agricultural production and employment opportunities to the farmers of these areas.

9. Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Intensive Cotton Development Programme under Mini Mission-II of Technology Mission on Cotton This is being implemented in Tripura which is a non-traditional cotton growing State for enhancing production and productivity of cotton in this State.